APPLICATION NO.	FILING DATE	FIRST NAMED INVENTOR	ATTORNEY DOCKET NO.	CONFIRMATION NO.
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EXAMINER
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Please find below and/or attached an Office communication concerning this application or proceeding.

The time period for reply, if any, is set in the attached communication.

	Application No.	Applicant(s)
Office Action Summary	10/713,448	LEVIN, ROBERT E.
	Examiner	Art Unit	
	Agnes Dobrowolski	2626	

-- The MAILING DATE of this communication appears on the cover sheet with the correspondence address --

Period for Reply

A SHORTENED STATUTORY PERIOD FOR REPLY IS SET TO EXPIRE <u>3</u> MONTH(S) OR THIRTY (30) DAYS, WHICHEVER IS LONGER, FROM THE MAILING DATE OF THIS COMMUNICATION.
- Extensions of time may be available under the provisions of 37 CFR 1.136(a). In no event, however, may a reply be timely filed after SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- If NO period for reply is specified above, the maximum statutory period will apply and will expire SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- Failure to reply within the set or extended period for reply will, by statute, cause the application to become ABANDONED (35 U.S.C. § 133). Any reply received by the Office later than three months after the mailing date of this communication, even if timely filed, may reduce any earned patent term adjustment. See 37 CFR 1.704(b).

Status

1)☒ Responsive to communication(s) filed on <u>14 November 2003</u>.

2a)☐ This action is **FINAL**.   2b)☒ This action is non-final.

3)☐ Since this application is in condition for allowance except for formal matters, prosecution as to the merits is closed in accordance with the practice under *Ex parte Quayle*, 1935 C.D. 11, 453 O.G. 213.

Disposition of Claims

4)☒ Claim(s) *1-30* is/are pending in the application.

    4a) Of the above claim(s) _____ is/are withdrawn from consideration.

5)☐ Claim(s) _____ is/are allowed.

6)☒ Claim(s) *1-30* is/are rejected.

7)☐ Claim(s) _____ is/are objected to.

8)☐ Claim(s) _____ are subject to restriction and/or election requirement.

Application Papers

9)☐ The specification is objected to by the Examiner.

10)☒ The drawing(s) filed on <u>14 November 2003</u> is/are: a)☒ accepted or b)☐ objected to by the Examiner.

    Applicant may not request that any objection to the drawing(s) be held in abeyance. See 37 CFR 1.85(a).

    Replacement drawing sheet(s) including the correction is required if the drawing(s) is objected to. See 37 CFR 1.121(d).

11)☐ The oath or declaration is objected to by the Examiner. Note the attached Office Action or form PTO-152.

Priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119

12)☐ Acknowledgment is made of a claim for foreign priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119(a)-(d) or (f).

    a)☐ All b)☐ Some * c)☐ None of:

      1.☐ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received.

      2.☐ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received in Application No. _____.

      3.☐ Copies of the certified copies of the priority documents have been received in this National Stage application from the International Bureau (PCT Rule 17.2(a)).

    * See the attached detailed Office action for a list of the certified copies not received.

Attachment(s)

1) ☒ Notice of References Cited (PTO-892)

2) ☐ Notice of Draftsperson's Patent Drawing Review (PTO-948)

3) ☒ Information Disclosure Statement(s) (PTO/SB/08)
    Paper No(s)/Mail Date <u>3/16/2005</u>.

4) ☐ Interview Summary (PTO-413)
    Paper No(s)/Mail Date. _____ .

5) ☐ Notice of Informal Patent Application

6) ☐ Other: _____ .

DETAILED ACTION

1.   This office action is responsive to Application No.10/713448 filed on 11/14/2003. Claims

1-30 are pending and have been examined.

Information Disclosure Statement

2.   The information disclosure statement filed on 3/16/2005 has been considered.

Double Patenting

3.   A rejection based on double patenting of the "same invention" type finds its support in
the language of 35 U.S.C. 101 which states that "whoever invents or discovers any new and
useful process ... may obtain a patent therefor ..." (Emphasis added). Thus, the term "same
invention," in this context, means an invention drawn to identical subject matter. See *Miller v.
Eagle Mfg. Co.*, 151 U.S. 186 (1894); *In re Ockert*, 245 F.2d 467, 114 USPQ 330 (CCPA 1957);
and *In re Vogel*, 422 F.2d 438, 164 USPQ 619 (CCPA 1970).

        A statutory type (35 U.S.C. 101) double patenting rejection can be overcome by
canceling or amending the conflicting claims so they are no longer coextensive in scope. The
filing of a terminal disclaimer cannot overcome a double patenting rejection based upon 35
U.S.C. 101.

4.   Claims 19 and 20 of this application conflict with claims 11 and 12 of Application No.

10/714,036. 37 CFR 1.78(b) provides that when two or more applications filed by the same

applicant contain conflicting claims, elimination of such claims from all but one application may

be required in the absence of good and sufficient reason for their retention during pendency in

more than one application. Applicant is required to either cancel the conflicting claims from all

but one application or maintain a clear line of demarcation between the applications. See MPEP

§ 822.

5.   Claims 19 and 20 provisionally rejected under 35 U.S.C. 101 as claiming the same

invention as that of claims 11 and 12 of copending Application No. 10/714,036. This is a

provisional double patenting rejection since the conflicting claims have not in fact been patented.

Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 102

6.   The following is a quotation of the appropriate paragraphs of 35 U.S.C. 102 that form the

basis for the rejections under this section made in this Office action:

> A person shall be entitled to a patent unless –
>
> (e) the invention was described in (1) an application for patent, published under section 122(b), by another filed in the United States before the invention by the applicant for patent or (2) a patent granted on an application for patent by another filed in the United States before the invention by the applicant for patent, except that an international application filed under the treaty defined in section 351(a) shall have the effects for purposes of this subsection of an application filed in the United States only if the international application designated the United States and was published under Article 21(2) of such treaty in the English language.

7.   Claims 1, 5 8-12, 15 – 20, 24 and 27 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 102() as being

anticipated by Sadhwani et al. (US Pub. No. 2002/0069048)

        Claim 1. Sadhwani teaches, a method for translating short message service (SMS)

messages, comprising the steps of:

        receiving a first SMS message (**communication technologies ... SMS Paragraph**

[0003]) from a first device **(Fig. 1, cell phone 6)** , including sending and receiving party

identification information;

        searching an SMS message translation database using at least one of the sending and

receiving party identification information to determine a language pair; **(In this preferred**

embodiment, the system looks up the address book for the appropriate email address,

phone number or destination information as applicable; Paragraph [0058]),

in response to determining said language pair, translating said SMS message from a first

language of said language pair to a second language of said language pair; and **(The**

information converting means (9) then performs one of a variety of possible functions

including: (a) leaving the information (18) in its primary format (25) and language (27); (b)

converting the format of the primary information (18) into an alternative format; and/or

(c) translating the content of the primary information (18) from the primary language (27)

into a secondary language (28). Paragraph [0031] [0032])

communicating at least a portion of said translated message to a user of a second device

audibly via a second device speaker or visibly on a display of said second device. **((c)**

translating the content of the primary information (18) from the primary language (27)

into a secondary language (28). Paragraph [0033]) (Fig. 1 mobile phone 6)

Claim 5. Sadhwani teaches, the method of claim 1 wherein receiving a first SMS

message includes receiving an SMS signaling message having an electronic mail (email) address

and wherein searching in said SMS message translation database includes searching based on the

email address. **(In this preferred embodiment, the system looks up the address book for the**

appropriate email address, phone number or destination information as applicable;

Paragraph [0058]),

Claim 8. Sadhwani teaches, the method of claim 1 wherein said language pair can be

stored in connection with said sending and receiving party information. **(For example, an**

information source (17) may send information (18) in the form of an email, written in

English, to the information receiving means (2). The primary format (25) would therefore

be email format and the primary language (27) would be English. The information

converting means (9) then (at the request of the information source (17) or information

recipient (16)) converts the content of the English email, by doing a text-to-text translation

into French under control of appropriate software, thus producing a French email. In this

case, the secondary language is therefore French. The information converting means (9)

then translates the French text email into a secondary format (26) such as an audible

format. Thus the information recipient (16) retrieves the converted information (11) in its

secondary format and/or language by listening to the French sound recording. Paragraph

[0034])

Claim 9. Sadhwani teaches, the method of claim 1 wherein said translating step includes

the step of searching at least one dictionary (information stored in the primary language and

the select a secondary language to retrieve the dictionary information) based on input text

of said SMS message. (In the preferred embodiment, the information (18) is stored in the

primary language to enable the recipient (16) to select a secondary language (for instance,

from an audible menu (if the recipient (16) utilizes a telephone to retrieve the information)

or a menu that is displayed on a computer or graphic display device (such as the display of

a mobile telephone) so as to retrieve the information (18) as converted information (11).

Paragraph [0055] Col 2 lines 21-27)

Claim 10. Sadhwani teaches, a method for processing short message service (SMS)

messages, comprising the steps of:

receiving user-specific SMS message translation data and storing said data in an SMS

message translation table; (Fig. 1 Address Book 31)

receiving an SMS message from a network; extracting parameters from said SMS

message; **(In this preferred embodiment, the system looks up the address book for the**

appropriate email address, phone number or destination information as applicable;

Paragraph [0058]),

searching in said SMS message translation table using the extracted parameters; and

identifying a language pair based on said user-specific SMS message data. **(The information**

converting means (9) then performs one of a variety of possible functions including: (a)

leaving the information (18) in its primary format (25) and language (27); (b) converting

the format of the primary information (18) into an alternative format; and/or (c)

translating the content of the primary information (18) from the primary language (27)

into a secondary language (28). Paragraph [0031] [0032]) ((c) translating the content of the

primary information (18) from the primary language (27) into a secondary language (28).

Paragraph [0033]) (Fig. 1 mobile phone 6)

Claim 11. The method of claim 10 wherein said step of receiving user-specific SMS

message translation data includes receiving recipient-based data in the SMS message translation

table. **(In this preferred embodiment, the system looks up the address book for the**

appropriate email address, phone number or destination information as applicable;

Paragraph [0058])

Claim 12. Sadhwani teaches, the method of claim 11 wherein said step of receiving

recipient-based data includes receiving and storing mobile subscriber identification information

in the SMS message translation table. **(In this preferred embodiment, the system looks up the**

address book for the appropriate email address, phone number or destination information

as applicable; Paragraph [0058])

Claim 15. . Sadhwani teaches, the method of claim 11 wherein said step of receiving

recipient-based data includes receiving and storing network identification information in the

SMS message translation table. (In this preferred embodiment, the system looks up the

address book for the appropriate email address, phone number or destination information

as applicable; Paragraph [0058])

Claim 16. The method of claim 10 wherein said step of receiving user-specific SMS

message translation data includes receiving and storing sender-based translation data in the SMS

message translation table. (Fig. 1 Address Book 31)

Claim 17. Sadhwani teaches, the method of claim 16 wherein said step of receiving

sender-based data includes receiving and storing sender mobile subscriber identification

information in the SMS message translation table. (Fig. 1 Address Book 31)

Claim 18. Sadhwani teaches, the method of claim 16 wherein said step of receiving

sender-based SMS message translation data in the SMS message translation table includes

allowing the user to input sending network identification information in the SMS message

translation table. (Fig. 1 Address Book 31)

Claim 19. Sadhwani teaches, a system for facilitating translation of a remote

communication, comprising: a wireless communication device capable of:

receiving a translated message; and displaying the translated message on a visual display

(Fig. 1 cellular telephone 6) of the wireless communication device; and **(see Paragraph [0029]**

where the mobile phone is used as the communication device)

translation apparatus capable of: receiving a message for translation from a first user, said

message including sending and receiving party information; **(see Paragraph [0030] and [0033])**

searching a message translation database using at least one of the sending and receiving

party identification information to determine a language pair; **(see Paragraph [0055])**

in response to determining said language pair, translating said message from a first

language of said language pair to a second language of said language pair; **(see Paragraph**

[0055]) and

communicating at least a portion of said translated message to said wireless

communication device. **(see Paragraph [0076] –Paragraph [0080])**

Claim 20. Sadhwani teaches, the system of claim 19 wherein the translation apparatus

searches at least one translation dictionary **(information stored in the primary language and**

the select a secondary language to retrieve the dictionary information) based on said

received message. **(In the preferred embodiment, the information (18) is stored in the**

primary language to enable the recipient (16) to select a secondary language (for instance,

from an audible menu (if the recipient (16) utilizes a telephone to retrieve the information)

or a menu that is displayed on a computer or graphic display device (such as the display of

a mobile telephone) so as to retrieve the information (18) as converted information (11).

Paragraph [0055] Col 2 lines 21-27)

Claim 24. . Sadhwani teaches, the method of claim 19 wherein the translation apparatus receives an SMS signaling message having an electronic mail (email) address and wherein searching in said SMS message translation database includes searching based on the email address. **(In this preferred embodiment, the system looks up the address book for the appropriate email address, phone number or destination information as applicable; Paragraph [0058])**

Claim 27. A network element for translating short message service (SMS) signaling messages to a receiving party, the network element comprising:

a communications module for sending and receiving SMS messages; **(Fig. 1 mobile phone 6)**

an SMS message translation module for analyzing SMS messages received by the communications module and translating the SMS messages; and an SMS message translation database containing data used by the SMS translation module to determine a language pair for translation.

8.   Claims 28, 29 and 30 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 102(b) as being anticipated by Chong et al. (US Patent 5,535,120).

Claim 28. Chong teaches a method for translating electronic messages, comprising the steps of;

receiving a first electronic message from a first device, **(Fig. 1A Receiving message 14,**

input data) including sending and receiving party identification information **(Fig. 1A**

Recogniton module 12; User ID Files);

receiving a signal associated with said first message, said signal corresponding to either a

display selection from an interface display on said device or a spoken input **(Fig. 1A Computer**

Server 10 with Receiving Interface 110), said signal indicative of a translation request

searching an SMS message translation database using at least one of the sending and receiving

party identification information to determine a language pair; **(The Receiving Interface 11 may**

include an interactive mode program (to be described further herein) whereby a user can

provide cover page or header designations, update or create User ID files pertinent to

translation parameters associated with that user's communications, or create specialized

user dictionary entries during interactive text entry sessions. Col. 6 lines 36-41)and

in response to determining said language pair, **(Fig. 4 Dictionary Selection 13a; Core**

language pair selection) translating said SMS message from a first language of said language

pair to a second language of said language pair using a translation application **(Fig. 4**

Translation Processing Module 21) , said translation application including at least one core

dictionary for said language pair. **(Fig. 4 Dictionary Database 22, Core language)**

Claim 29. Chong teaches the method of claim 28 including the further step of communicating at

least a portion of said translated message to a user of a second device audibly via a second device

speaker or visibly on a display of said second device. **(Fig. 1A Computer Server 10 with**

Receiving Interface 110; output module 30, display on screen or speaker output of

computer),

Claim 30. Chong teaches the method of claim 28 wherein said translation application further

includes at least one sub-language dictionary for said language pair. **(Fig. 4 Dictionary**

Database 22 Domain1 Sub1; Sublanguage dictionary selection)

Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 103

9.   The following is a quotation of 35 U.S.C. 103(a) which forms the basis for all

obviousness rejections set forth in this Office action:

> (a) A patent may not be obtained though the invention is not identically disclosed or described as set forth in
>
> section 102 of this title, if the differences between the subject matter sought to be patented and the prior art are
>
> such that the subject matter as a whole would have been obvious at the time the invention was made to a person
>
> having ordinary skill in the art to which said subject matter pertains. Patentability shall not be negatived by the
>
> manner in which the invention was made.

10.   Claims 2-4, 6-7, 21-23 and 25 - 26 rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being

unpatentable over Sadhwani et al. (US Pub. No. 2002/0069048) in view of Wood et al. (US Pub.

No. 2004/0259531)

    Claim 2. Sadhwani teaches the method of claim 1, but does not explicitly teach, "wherein

said sending party information includes a short code."

In the same field of endeavor, Wood teaches, **(As discussed above, the SMSC 13 recognizes "short codes" and a mobile device 18 can send messages to applications connected to its home SMSC 13 by addressing the messages to the application "short code". Paragraph [0131])**

Therefore, it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time of the invention to incorporate the "short code" of Wood in the invention of Sadhwani because the short code is an indication of the user and associated calling country, with certain countries a language is associated with that specific country and this makes the verification for language translation easier.

Claim 3. Sadhwani teaches the method of claim 1 but does not explicitly teach wherein the step of receiving a first SMS message includes receiving a first SMS message having a mobile subscriber integrated services digital network (MSISDN) number and wherein searching in said message translation database includes searching based on the MSISDN number.

In the same field of endeavor, Wood teaches, **(An application is assigned an identifier, which corresponds, to an MSISDN number within the domain of operator network A. Thus, regardless of where a message originates, the originating network will attempt to route the message to what appears to be a mobile device in network A. Paragraph [0144])**

Therefore, it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time of the invention to incorporate the "MSISDN" of Wood in the invention of Sadhwani because the MSISDN is an indication of the user and associated calling country and network, with certain countries a language is associated with that specific country and this makes the verification for language translation easier.

Claim 4. Sadhwani teaches the method of claim 1 but does not explicitly teach wherein receiving a first SMS message includes receiving an SMS message having an international mobile station identifier (IMSI) number and wherein searching in said SMS message translation database includes searching based on the IMSI number.

In the same field of endeavor, Wood teaches that the IMSI is another standard that is well known in the art, **(Absent Subscriber--This is caused by the MSISDN being set off-line via the web management interface on the VMR which causes a virtual Map Detach IMSI. Also see Paragraph [0281])**

Therefore, it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time of the invention to incorporate the "IMSI" of Wood in the invention of Sadhwani because the IMSI is another indication of the user and associated calling country and network, with certain countries a language is associated with that specific country, and this makes the verification for language translation easier.

Claim 6. Sadhwani teaches The method of claim 1 but does not explicitly teach wherein receiving a first SMS message includes receiving an SMS signaling message having an Internet protocol (IP) address and wherein searching said SMS message translation database includes searching based on the IP address.

Woods teaches, an IP protocol as another standard in the telecommunication process, **(A further advantage of using IP protocol to connect the applications via the network element to the mobile network IP is already widely used Paragraph [0024])**

Therefore, it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time of the invention to incorporate the "IP addresses" of Wood in the invention of Sadhwani because the IP

adress is another indication of the user on the wireless communication network and associated

calling country and network, with certain countries a language is associated with that specific

country and this makes the verification for language translation easier

Claim 7. Sadhwani teaches The method of claim 1,but does not explicitly teach wherein

receiving a first SMS message includes receiving an SMS signaling message having an

international dialing prefix and wherein searching said SMS message translation database

includes searching based on the international dialing prefix.

In the same field of endeavor, Wood teaches, **(For example, the first group of numbers**

gives the country code for the recipient mobile and the second group is defined according

to which operator network the mobile user subscribes to. Paragraph [0124])

Therefore, it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the

time of the invention to incorporate the "international dialing prefix or country code" of Wood in

the invention of Sadhwani because the MSISDN is an indication of the user and associated

calling country and network, with certain countries a language is associated with that specific

country, and this makes the verification for language translation easier.

Claim 21. Sadhwani teaches the system of claim 19 but does not explicitly teach,

"wherein said sending party information includes a short code."

In the same field of endeavor, Wood teaches, **(As discussed above, the SMSC 13**

recognizes "short codes" and a mobile device 18 can send messages to applications

connected to its home SMSC 13 by addressing the messages to the application "short

code". Paragraph [0131])

Therefore, it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time of the

invention to incorporate the "short code" of Wood in the invention of Sadhwani because the

short code is an indication of the user and associated calling country, with certain countries a

language is associated with that specific country and this makes the verification for language

translation easier.

Claim 13. Sadhwani teaches the method of claim 12 but does not explicitly teach,

"wherein said mobile subscriber identification information is a country code. "

In the same field of endeavor, Wood teaches, **(For example, the first group of numbers**

gives the country code for the recipient mobile and the second group is defined according

to which operator network the mobile user subscribes to. Paragraph [0124])

Therefore, it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the

time of the invention to incorporate the "international dialing prefix or country code" of Wood in

the invention of Sadhwani because the country code is an indication of the user and associated

calling country and network, with certain countries a language is associated with that specific

country, and this makes the verification for language translation easier.

Claim 14. Sadhwani teaches the method of claim 12, but does not explicitly teach,

"wherein said mobile subscriber identification information is a short code. "

In the same field of endeavor, Wood teaches, **(As discussed above, the SMSC 13 recognizes**

"short codes" and a mobile device 18 can send messages to applications connected to its

home SMSC 13 by addressing the messages to the application "short code". Paragraph

[0131])

Therefore, it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time of the

invention to incorporate the "short code" of Wood in the invention of Sadhwani because the

short code is an indication of the user and associated calling country, with certain countries a

language is associated with that specific country, and this makes the verification for language

translation easier.

Claim 22. Sadhwani teaches the method of claim 19, but does not explicitly teach

wherein the translation apparatus receives an SMS message having a mobile subscriber

integrated services digital network (MSISDN) number and wherein searching in said message

translation database includes searching based on the MSISDN number.

In the same field of endeavor, Wood teaches, **(An application is assigned an identifier,**

which corresponds, to an MSISDN number within the domain of operator network A.

Thus, regardless of where a message originates, the originating network will attempt to

route the message to what appears to be a mobile device in network A. Paragraph [0144])

Therefore, it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time of the

invention to incorporate the "MSISDN" of Wood in the invention of Sadhwani because the

MSISDN is an indication of the user and associated calling country and network, with certain

countries a language is associated with that specific country, and this makes the verification for

language translation easier.

Claim 23. The method of claim 19, but does not explicitly teach wherein the translation

apparatus receives an SMS message having an international mobile station identifier (IMSI)

number and wherein searching in said SMS message translation database includes searching

based on the IMSI number.

In the same field of endeavor, Wood teaches that the IMSI is another standard that is well

known in the art, **(Absent Subscriber--This is caused by the MSISDN being set off-line via**

the web management interface on the VMR which causes a virtual Map Detach IMSI. Also

see Paragraph [0281])

Therefore, it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time of the

invention to incorporate the "IMSI" of Wood in the invention of Sadhwani because the IMSI is

another indication of the user and associated calling country and network, with certain countries

a language is associated with that specific country, and this makes the verification for language

translation easier.

Claim 25. Sadhwani teaches the method of claim 19, but does not explicitly teach

wherein the translation apparatus receives an SMS signaling message having an Internet protocol

(IP) address and wherein searching said SMS message translation database includes searching

based on the IP address.

Woods teaches, an IP protocol as another standard in the telecommunication process, **(A**

further advantage of using IP protocol to connect the applications via the network element

to the mobile network IP is already widely used Paragraph [0024])

Therefore, it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time of the

invention to incorporate the "IP addresses" of Wood in the invention of Sadhwani because the IP

adress is another indication of the user on the wireless communication network and associated

calling country and network, with certain countries a language is associated with that specific

country, and this makes the verification for language translation easier

Claim 26. Sadhwani teaches the method of claim 19, but does not explicitly teach wherein the translation apparatus receives an SMS signaling message having an international dialing prefix and wherein searching said SMS message translation database includes searching based on the international dialing prefix.

In the same field of endeavor, Wood teaches, **(For example, the first group of numbers gives the country code for the recipient mobile and the second group is defined according to which operator network the mobile user subscribes to. Paragraph [0124])**

Therefore, it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time of the invention to incorporate the "international dialing prefix or country code" of Wood in the invention of Sadhwani because the MSISDN is an indication of the user and associated calling country and network, with certain countries a language is associated with that specific country, and this makes the verification for language translation easier.
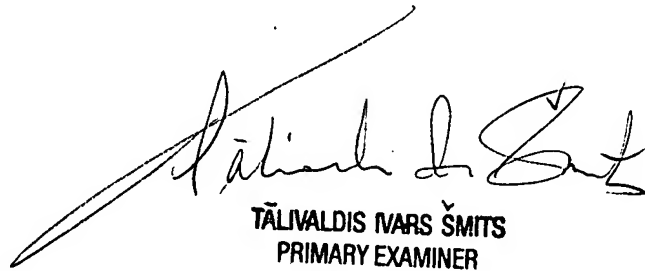
Conclusion

Any inquiry concerning this communication or earlier communications from the examiner should be directed to Agnes Dobrowolski whose telephone number is 571-270-1453. The examiner can normally be reached on M-F 9AM- 4PM EST.

If attempts to reach the examiner by telephone are unsuccessful, the examiner's supervisor, Patrick Edouard can be reached on 571-272-7603. The fax phone number for the organization where this application or proceeding is assigned is 571-273-8300.

Information regarding the status of an application may be obtained from the Patent Application Information Retrieval (PAIR) system. Status information for published applications may be obtained from either Private PAIR or Public PAIR. Status information for unpublished applications is available through Private PAIR only. For more information about the PAIR system, see http://pair-direct.uspto.gov. Should you have questions on access to the Private PAIR system, contact the Electronic Business Center (EBC) at 866-217-9197 (toll-free). If you would like assistance from a USPTO Customer Service Representative or access to the automated information system, call 800-786-9199 (IN USA OR CANADA) or 571-272-1000.

AD

TĀLIVALDIS IVARS ŠMITS
PRIMARY EXAMINER